



TXNL4A gene

thioredoxin like 4A

Normal Function

The *TXNL4A* gene provides instructions for making one part (subunit) of a protein complex called the major spliceosome, which is the larger of two types of spliceosomes found in human cells. Spliceosomes help process messenger RNA (mRNA), which is a chemical cousin of DNA that serves as a genetic blueprint for making proteins. The spliceosomes recognize and then remove regions called introns to help produce mature mRNA molecules from immature mRNA molecules.

Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes

Burn-McKeown syndrome

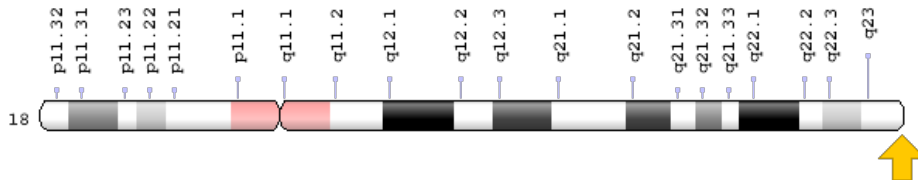
At least 10 *TXNL4A* gene mutations have been identified in people with Burn-McKeown syndrome, a disorder that is present from birth (congenital) and involves abnormalities of the nasal passages, characteristic facial features, hearing loss, heart abnormalities, and short stature. Most people with Burn-McKeown syndrome have a different genetic change in each of the two copies of the *TXNL4A* gene in each cell; this situation is called compound heterozygosity. In one copy of the gene, a *TXNL4A* gene mutation results in a protein with impaired function, or no protein at all is produced. The other copy of the *TXNL4A* gene has a deletion of a small amount of genetic material in an area near the *TXNL4A* gene called the promoter region, which controls the production of protein from that gene. This genetic change reduces protein production.

Research suggests that reduced quantities of the protein produced from the *TXNL4A* gene affect the assembly of the major spliceosome and change the production of a particular group of mRNA molecules. The details of these changes and their relationship to the specific signs and symptoms of Burn-McKeown syndrome are unknown. However, mutations in several genes involved in the spliceosome have been shown to cause other conditions with abnormalities affecting the head and face (craniofacial malformations), so craniofacial development is thought to be particularly sensitive to spliceosome problems.

Chromosomal Location

Cytogenetic Location: 18q23, which is the long (q) arm of chromosome 18 at position 23

Molecular Location: base pairs 79,972,867 to 80,033,935 on chromosome 18 (Homo sapiens Annotation Release 108, GRCh38.p7) (NCBI)



Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

Other Names for This Gene

- BMKS
- DIB1
- DIM1
- DIM1 protein homolog
- HsT161
- SNRNP15
- spliceosomal U5 snRNP-specific 15 kDa protein
- thioredoxin-like 4A
- thioredoxin-like U5 snRNP protein U5-15kD
- U5-15kD

Additional Information & Resources

Educational Resources

- DNA Learning Center: 3D Animation of RNA Splicing
<https://www.dnalc.org/view/16938-3d-animation-of-rna-splicing.html>
- Molecular Cell Biology (fourth edition, 2000): Spliceosomes, Assembled from snRNPs and a Pre-mRNA, Carry Out Splicing
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK21563/#A2886>

Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28TXNL4A%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28thioredoxin+like+4A%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+OR+%28%28BMKS%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28DIB1%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28DIM1+protein+homolog%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28DIM1%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28TXNL4%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28U5-15kD%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28spliceosomal+U5+snRNP-specific+15+kDa+protein%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28thioredoxin-like+4A%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28thioredoxin-like+4%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28thioredoxin-like+U5+snRNP+protein+U5-15kD%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28thioredoxin-like+protein+4A+isoform+1%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28thioredoxin-like+protein+4A+isoform+2%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28thioredoxin-like+protein+4A+isoform+3%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28thioredoxin-like+protein+4A+isoform+4%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+%28%28Genes%5BMH%5D%29+OR+%28Genetic+Phenomena%5BMH%5D%29%29+AND+english%5BIa%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+3600+days%22%5Bdp%5D>

OMIM

- THIOREDOXIN-LIKE 4A
<http://omim.org/entry/611595>

Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/GC_TXNL4A.html
- ClinVar
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=TXNL4A%5Bgene%5D>
- HGNC Gene Symbol Report
http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?q=data/hgnc_data.php&hgnc_id=30551
- NCBI Gene
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/10907>
- UniProt
<http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P83876>

Sources for This Summary

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Citation on PubMed: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25865758>
- Simeoni F, Divita G. The Dim protein family: from structure to splicing. Cell Mol Life Sci. 2007 Aug; 64(16):2079-89. Review.
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<http://omim.org/entry/611595>
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Reviewed: August 2016
Published: March 21, 2017

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications
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National Institutes of Health
Department of Health & Human Services